



BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1950

G. P. HOLDERNESS

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

1950

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

Chairman: Alderman Lt.-Col. D. V. HODGSON

Deputy Chairman: Councillor S. M. E. MUSGRAVE

Alderman C. HAINSWORTH

„ R. OGDEN

Councillor W. R. CLARK

„ W. CRABTREE

„ W. H. NORTHARD

„ F. ROBBINS

„ J. F. S. SMITH

„ C. SYKES

„ J. WILSON

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health, Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer—

G. P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Divisional Medical Officer and Deputy Divisional School Medical Officer—

J. R. MURDOCK, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

H. FOSTER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C., Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I., Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—

H. NUSSEY, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods, Sanitary Science) R.S.I.

J. V. WEBSTER, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certs. (Smoke, Meat and Foods) R.S.I.

Clerical Staff, Divisional Public Health Office—

ALTON HARTLEY (Senior Clerk).

G. K. MILNER.

H. DOBSON.

Mrs. L. HODGSON (resigned 31-7-50).

Mrs. K. BOOTH.

Miss E. CLARKSON.

M. M. WATSON.

F. ATKINSON (resigned 14-1-50).

Miss S. WHITEHEAD.

G. T. HEARD (appointed 26-1-50—resigned 3-10-50).

G. DUNKERLEY (appointed 6-2-50).

Mrs. E. GENTLE (appointed 28-7-50).

Clerical Staff—Sanitary Inspector's Department—

Miss M. THOMPSON.

Mr. PETER A. ROBERTSHAW.

Divisional Public Health Office,
The Green,
Horsforth.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1950.

As the Borough of Pudsey is included in Division 5 of the West Riding County Council's Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Services, information and statistics relating to these services have been included in an appendix to this report.

The birth rate of 14.2 shows little change from that of 14.4 for the previous year, but was lower than those of 16.3 for the Administrative County and 15.8 for England and Wales. Of the total births registered 5.7 per cent. were illegitimate as compared with 3.8 per cent. in 1949.

The death rate was 13.9 as compared with 13.5 for 1949. A feature of the deaths is the small proportion due to infective and parasitic diseases, which is attributable to the efforts of preventive medicine and the tremendous advances in chemotherapy made in recent years. On the other hand, the proportion of deaths from degenerative diseases of the heart and circulation and from other diseases associated with old age is high, and is a reflection of the increasing average life span.

The increasing proportion of old people in the population poses numerous economic and social problems. If the balance between the productive and unproductive portions of the population is to be maintained, industry will need to employ more of the 'over sixties' who are able and willing to work, and who through their accumulated skill and experience have still something of value to offer to the community; the provision of statutory and voluntary services for the aged will be required on an increasing scale, but the existence of such services should not loosen family ties and dull the social conscience of the public to their own moral responsibility for caring for their aged relatives whenever this is possible.

There were 14 infant deaths, giving an infant mortality rate of 32.0 which is the same as in the previous year. Seven of the deaths occurred under the age of four weeks, five of which were due to prematurity.

That there were no maternal deaths is most gratifying and is a tribute to the high standard of ante-natal and obstetrical care.

Measles and whooping cough were moderately prevalent during the year but otherwise the incidence of infectious disease was slight.

During the year 18 applications for priority rehousing on medical grounds were submitted to your Medical Officer of Health for consideration, 10 of which were tuberculosis cases. In 10 cases priority was recommended to the Housing Committee.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support in the work of the department. I would also express my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance I have received from the officers of the Council and the staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. P. HOLDERNESS,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the Borough (acres)	5,326
Estimated Population (mid-year 1950)	30,730
Area Comparability Factor: Births	1.02
Deaths	0.99
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	10,300
Rateable value for General Rate (approx.)	£168,744
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (approx.)	£660

The District is divided into 7 wards.

BIRTHS

	Total	Male	Female
Live, Legitimate	412	223	189
Illegitimate	26	12	14
Total	438	235	203
Still, Legitimate	15	3	12
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	15	3	12

BIRTH RATES

	1949	1950
Live births (per 1,000 estimated population)	14.4	14.3
Still births (per 1,000 estimated population)	0.39	0.49
Still births (per 1,000 live and still births)	26.6	33.1

DEATHS

	Total	Male	Female
All causes	426	219	207
Deaths of infants under 1 year			
legitimate	13	7	6
illegitimate	1	1	—
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks			
legitimate	7	4	3
illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths from puerperal causes	—	—	—

DEATH RATES

(per 1,000 estimated population)

	1949	1950
All causes (crude)	13.5	13.9
All causes (adjusted)	13.5	13.8

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age.

	1949	1950
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	32.0	32.0
Legitimate Infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	33.2	31.6
Illegitimate Infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	nil	38.5

Death Rates of Infants under four weeks of age.

	1949	1950
All infants (per 1,000 live births)	N/A	16.0
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	N/A	17.0
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	N/A	nil

Maternal Mortality.

(per 1,000 live and still births)

	1949	1950
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	2.22	nil

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

COMPARABLE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1950.

Based on the Registrar General's Figures

	Borough of Pudsey.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.	West Riding Admin. County.	England and Wales (Provis- ional figures).
BIRTH RATE : (Per 1,000 estimated population)	14.3	15.9	16.3	15.8
DEATH RATES :				
All causes (Crude)	13.9	12.4	11.8	11.6
Infective and parasitic disease x	0.07	0.10	0.10	xx
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.17	0.26	0.26	0.32
Other forms of tuberculosis	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
Respiratory Diseases†	1.72	1.26	1.18	xx
Cancer‡	2.28	1.94	1.83	1.99
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.69	1.70	1.59	xx
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.60	4.66	4.39	xx
INFANT MORTALITY : (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	32	33	35	30
MATERNAL MORTALITY :	Nil	0.95	0.98	0.86

x Combined death rate from syphilitic disease, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases.

† Combined death rate from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases, of the respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis.

‡ Death rate from malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.

xx Figures not available.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PUDSEY RESIDENTS

Disease.	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	3	5
Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	1	1
Measles	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	8	16
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	1	14
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	15	29
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
Diabetes	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	25	52
Coronary disease, angina	32	26	58
Hypertension with heart disease	6	7	13
Other heart disease	44	46	90
Other circulatory disease	4	7	11
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	5	6	11
Bronchitis	27	11	38
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	3	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	3	—	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	24	33
Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	3	6	9
Suicide	4	1	5
Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2
ALL CAUSES	219	207	426

AGES AT DEATH OF PUDSEY RESIDENTS (Based on Local Registrar's Returns as adjusted for Inward and Outward Transfers)			
Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 ..	8	6	14
1 ..	—	1	1
2 to 4 ..	1	1	2
5 to 9 ..	—	—	—
10 to 14 ..	—	—	—
15 to 19 ..	—	1	1
20 to 29 ..	3	1	4
30 to 39 ..	3	6	9
40 to 49 ..	11	6	17
50 to 59 ..	26	18	44
60 to 69 ..	50	40	90
70 to 79 ..	87	66	153
80 to 89 ..	28	54	82
90 & over ..	1	2	3
Age not known	2	4	6
Totals	220	206	426

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total Deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Broncho-pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	3
Prematurity	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Hirschsprungs disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
T.B. Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hernia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningocele	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
ALL CAUSES	5	1	—	1	7	3	2	1	1	14

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

STAFF.

Full details of the staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Wakefield undertakes the bacteriological examination of clinical specimens, milk, water, etc., and certain bio-chemical tests on milk and ice-cream.

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, water, etc., is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, Bradford.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Borough is served by the West Riding County Council's Ambulance Depot situated at Westroyd Park, Farsley. There are three ambulances stationed at the Depot, one of which is fitted with radio-communication.

For the removal of cases of infectious disease, a special ambulance is available from the Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following table gives details of the various clinics serving the Borough:—

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

NAME	SITUATION	WHEN HELD
School (Minor Ailments Clinic)	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Mon.—Thurs. 9 a.m. Fri. 2 p.m.
Infant Welfare Clinic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Mon. 1-30—3-30 p.m. Wed. 1-30—3-15 p.m.
ditto	Back Lane Methodist S.S., Farsley	Tues. 1-30—3-30 p.m.
ditto	Chapel St., Calverley	Wed. 2—2-30 p.m.
Ante - natal Clinic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Thurs. 1-30—3-30 p.m.
ditto	Back Lane Methodist S.S., Farsley	Fri. 1-30—2-30 p.m.
ditto	Chapel St., Calverley	Wed. 2—3-30 p.m.
Chest Clinic	2, Howard St., Bradford	Fri. 2 p.m.

Special Clinics (for school and pre-school children)

Dental	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Daily 9 a.m.—3-30 p.m.
	Chapel St., Calverley	By arrangement
Ear, Nose and Throat	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	1st Tues. in month
Ophthalmic	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	By arrangement
Orthopaedic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	3rd Fri. in month. 9-15 a.m.—11 a.m.
Remedial Exercises	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tues. & Thurs. 8-45—10-45 a.m.
	Chapel St., Calverley	Mon. 9-30—11 a.m. Wed. 1-30—2-30 p.m.
Artificial Sunlight	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tues. and Thurs. from 8-45 a.m.

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cases from the District are admitted mainly to the Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford. A few cases are also admitted to the Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

WELFARE FOODS SERVICE.

The distribution of vitamin preparations and National Dried Milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years is still carried out within the Borough. All the Infant Welfare Centres are distributing centres for these preparations. Cod liver oil, orange juice and liquid milk are also issued to the children at the Day Nursery.

The following information has been supplied by the Food Executive Officer:—

Pudsey Food Office	Tins National Dried Milk	Bottles Cod-liver oil	Packets Vitamin A. & D tablets	Bottles orange juice	Remarks
Total Annual Take-up	19,471	5,981	1,848	24,629	92 N.D.M. Free- 106 O.J. Free
Average Weekly Take-up	382	117	36	483	2 N.D.M. Free 2 O.J. Free
% of Potential, Pudsey		28.6	51.7	32.4	
% of Potential, East and West Ridings ..		25.4	35.2	25.3	
% of Potential, Great Britain		27.1	29.0	24.8	

OTHER SERVICES.

Information regarding the personal health services provided in the Borough by the West Riding County Council is given in the appendix to this report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provides that where a Medical Officer of Health of a county district certifies that a person is suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, the County District Council may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance there.

No action was taken by the Borough Council under this section during the year.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever.

There were 42 cases of scarlet fever, 22 of which were notified in the first quarter of the year. The disease was mild in character and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

No cases of this disease occurred during the year. There have now been no cases in the Borough since 1947.

Particulars of diphtheria immunisation are given in the appendix to this report.

Measles.

This disease was fairly prevalent during the last three quarters of the year with 168 cases, the maximum incidence being in July. The disease generally was mild in character, but there was one death.

Whooping Cough.

There were 149 cases. The disease generally was mild and there were no deaths. No scheme for immunisation against whooping cough has yet been adopted by the Local Health Authority, but some children are immunised by their own private doctors.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

Six cases were notified during the period July to October, three of the cases being adults. As is usual in this disease there was no apparent connection between the cases. All the cases were paralytic in type, and there was one death from bulbar paralysis.

Dysentery.

Eleven cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year and were accounted for by a short and sharp outbreak at the Sunfield Day Nursery in March, affecting 10 children and a member of the staff. One case was admitted to hospital, but apart from this all the cases were mild and made a rapid recovery.

Tuberculosis.

Twenty-five new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis came to notice during the year, 21 by formal notification and four by other sources. There were also three notified cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There were six deaths from tuberculosis (five pulmonary and one non-pulmonary).

During the year new cases of tuberculosis were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician at the Chest Clinic, 50, Little Horton Lane, Bradford, which under arrangements made by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board now serves the Borough of Pudsey.

The domiciliary supervision and after-care is carried out by a Tuberculosis Health Visitor who is attached to the staff of the Divisional Public Health Office.

Food Poisoning.

No cases were notified.

Scabies.

An arrangement has been made between the Bradford Corporation and this Authority for cases to be treated at the Cleansing Centre, Canal Road, Bradford, at the following times:—

Monday to Friday inclusive—Morning 10 to 12
Afternoon 2 to 4

No cases were treated under this arrangement during the year.

Notifications of Infectious Disease (corrected) received during 1950

Smallpox	—
Diphtheria	—
Erysipelas	2
Scarlet fever	42
Typhoid	—
Paratyphoid	—
Measles	168
Whooping cough	149
Acute poliomyelitis	6
Acute Encephalitis	—
Meningococcal infection	—
Dysentery	11
Pneumonia	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	21
Tuberculosis (other forms)	3
Food Poisoning	—

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

	Pudsey	England and Wales
Typhoid Fever	Nil	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	Nil	0.01
Meningococcal infection	Nil	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.37	1.50
Whooping Cough	4.85	3.60
Diphtheria	Nil	0.02
Erysipelas	0.07	0.17
Smallpox	Nil	0.00
Measles	5.47	8.39
Pneumonia	0.29	0.70
Acute Poliomyelitis (includ- ing Polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic	0.20	0.13
Non-paralytic	Nil	0.05
Food Poisoning	Nil	0.17

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1950
(Corrected notifications)

Disease notified	Under 1 Year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total cases notified
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	6	3	20	7	1	2	1	—	—	42
Measles	6	14	16	31	32	64	4	—	1	—	—	—	168
Whooping Cough	13	14	22	34	23	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	149
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	6
Dysentery	—	—	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Pneumonia	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	1	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	22	30	48	74	59	126	13	2	8	1	5	1	389

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1950 (Corrected Notifications.)

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	5	5	12	—	3	3	1	1	—	4	5	3	42
Measles	—	—	—	8	3	19	56	23	4	2	14	39	168
Whooping Cough	5	2	8	6	12	14	24	21	12	14	23	8	149
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	6
Dysentery	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Pneumonia	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	12	7	34	15	19	38	84	47	18	21	44	50	389

**WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED
DURING 1950 (Corrected Notifications.)**

Disease	Fulneck	Chapel- town	Green- side	Low- town	Stann- ingley	Farsley	Calver- ley	Total
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	7	8	4	7	4	5	7	42
Measles	16	16	23	22	8	34	49	168
Whooping Cough	18	19	26	20	12	47	7	149
Acute Poliomye- litis	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	6
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	4	6	—	11
Pneumonia	2	—	1	1	—	1	4	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis : Respiratory	1	5	2	1	6	3	3	21
Other forms	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1950.

Age periods	NEW CASES*				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—	5	4	—	1	—	1	—	—
35—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
55—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16	9	2	1	2	3	1	—

* These include formal notifications and cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of cases on the register at 1st January, 1950	58	39	23	27
No. of cases notified during the year ..	12	9	2	1
No. of cases restored to the register ..	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to the register otherwise than by notification	4	—	—	—
No. of cases removed from the register ..	7	3	2	—
No. of cases remaining on the register as at 31st December, 1950	67	45	23	28

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA— SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to Mr. James L. Hill, M.Inst.Mun. E., Borough Surveyor, for the following report regarding sewage disposal in the Borough:—

The Sewage is dealt with in four portions:—

- (a) Houghside Sewage Works consists of detritus tanks, precipitation tanks, storm tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks and land treatment. Milk of lime and Alumino-Ferric are used as precipitants and sludge is disposed of on drying beds. Extensions were commenced at these Works in July, 1948, but are not yet completed. However, six of the eight new 105 ft. diameter filters are now in operation and are having the effect of improving the final effluent at this moment.
- (b) Smalewell Sewage Works consists of precipitation, storm water and humus tanks with filtration by percolating and land filters. Sludge is disposed of on drying beds and milk of lime is used as a precipitant.
- (c) Sewage from Farsley and
- (d) Calverley is treated at the Rodley works of the Leeds Corporation.

Sewage Flow for 1950.

	Houghside gallons	Smalewell gallons
Total volume treated	334,756,000	84,404,000
Average daily flow	917,000	204,000
Average week-day flow	973,000	230,000
Average week-day dry weather flow	719,000	116,000
Average week-end dry weather flow	453,000	104,000
Rainfall	31.01 ins.	

Composition of Sewage.

Mainly domestic in origin and contains approximately 35% trade waste at Houghside Works and 15% at Smalewell Works.

Strength of Sewage.

The sewage at Houghside Works absorbs more than 15 parts per 1,000 of oxygen from acid K.Mn.O₄ in four hours and is, therefore, classed as very strong. At Smalewell Works the sewage is bordering on strong (O₂ absorption = 10 parts per 1,000)

Character of Sewage.

The sewage at Houghside Works is very difficult from a treatment point of view in so far as it is highly colloidal, a feature which renders essential the use of precipitants, but which at the same time restricts the choice of precipitants which will achieve satisfactory results. The main trade wastes which will give the sewage this undesirable feature are discharges from woollen mills, tanneries and grease works. The sewage at Smalewell Works responds readily to normal treatment. Difficulty from irregular trade waste flushes is experienced at both works.

Average Analyses for 1950.

Smalewell:		
Crude Sewage ...	10.2	Purification
Tank Effluent... ..	5.4	47%
Humus Effluent ...	1.82	82.15%
Final Effluent ...	1.57	84.61%
Houghside:		
Crude Sewage ...	14.6	
Tank Effluent ...	8.8	39.7%
Humus Effluent ...	4.15	71.5%
Final Effluent ...	3.46	76.3%

The poor percentage figures are due to the reconstruction work now in progress.

WATER SUPPLY.

The following information has been supplied by Mr. Harold Brownson, Waterworks Manager:—

The water supply for the Borough is obtained from the City of Bradford Waterworks Department.

There are two supplies of water to the Borough of Pudsey from Bradford, one to Calverley and the other to Pudsey proper. The water going to Calverley is from the low level works—Barden Aqueduct—from here it is passed to the Gilstead slow sand filter, from where it is passed to the Heaton service reservoir and a branch is taken off at Shipley to supply Calverley, before it joins the Heaton service reservoir; that is to say, the water for Calverley is slow sand filtered at the Gilstead filter. The Pudsey supply proper is taken from the intermediate level waterworks which are the Angram and Scarr House reservoirs, which are impounding reservoirs on the River Nidd. From here it is taken to Chellow Heights where it is passed through rapid gravity filters and then through slow sand filters, and then sent to Pudsey proper. In both cases the water is chlorinated at the filtration works.

The public water supply for the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity, and the supply of the whole of the Borough is constant. 10,300 houses are supplied direct from the town's mains to a population of 30,730. There is only one property not on the public supply.

Consumption of Water.

	Year ending 31st March,	
	1950	1949
	gallons	gallons
Domestic Supply	114,137,000	103,321,000
Trade Supply	218,049,000	218,086,000
Total Consumption	332,186,000	321,407,000

The average daily consumption per head of population including trade 30.33 gallons.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1950.

I have the honour to present this, my eleventh Report, to the Borough Council on the environmental health services of the Borough. In so doing I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and interest in matters which so vitally affect the health of the people. I would also like to voice my appreciation of the constant endeavours made by my staff to serve the Borough and myself. The happy spirit of co-operation existing in the Department, and the willingness of every individual to perform his or her duties at all times has considerably lightened my responsibilities and made my job so much easier.

The year 1950 has, like its predecessors, proved one of difficulties, particularly in that very fundamental of the environmental hygiene services, i.e. the housing of the people; nevertheless in several other aspects much progress has been made and consolidation effected. As typical examples of this progress I cite the improved measures effected for controlling the handling, wrapping and delivery of food in the open air, the complete abolition of all ashpits, and the continuous progress and conversion of privy middens and tipplers, the refuse collection and disposal service which I claim has been maintained at a high level of efficiency despite rising costs and labour difficulties, and the noticeable reduction in vermin infestation in the Borough over the past few years.

Housing.

The housing of the people is a problem which throughout the country is increasing in magnitude; in Pudsey the position is no different from any other part of the country. Due to circumstances entirely unavoidable there has been over the past decade a progressive deterioration of existing living accommodation. During the war years in particular owners of property found it almost impossible to effect repairs to their dwelling houses because of the shortage of skilled labour. Since the war the position has not improved to any great extent and has in fact worsened due to rising costs of labour and materials, making it almost impossible for owners to carry out necessary repairs at a reasonable cost, bearing in mind that rents have remained static since 1939.

A preliminary housing survey carried out by the Department some years ago showed the position in its true light. Some 600 dwelling houses in the Borough were at that time considered to be in a state of unfitness for human habitation and could not be made fit without major repairs. Since that survey was completed such properties have remained occupied and, it would appear, will continue to remain in being for some considerable time, meanwhile the inspectorial staff of the department is placed in a most invidious position; faced with the ever increasing number of complaints from tenants and having the knowledge that in many cases the serving of notices under the Housing Act would mean unreasonable expenditure by the owner in effecting repairs, it has been necessary

to steer a middle course and to insist on the completion of what might be called first aid or essential repairs. In these cases the housing standard has not been improved; the necessity for tackling such properties in the only satisfactory manner has purely been delayed and the property given a life of a few extra years.

Although unattainable at the present time the only solution to the problem is, I hope, apparent to everybody—the provision of new houses in such numbers as to fulfil the existing requirements and to rehouse persons displaced by slum clearance and statutory overcrowding. Until such a happy position is reached properties of the type already described must remain in occupation, and the staff must exercise all their tolerance, tact and discrimination in keeping such properties in a state, even if only a low state, of habitability.

I do feel that if some incentive was offered to owners, say in the form of an opportunity to increase rents, then it might be possible for many houses which are at present substandard to be brought up to a reasonable state of repair. If increases in rents were allowed I am of opinion that such increases should not be permitted without the consent of the local authority. It should not be difficult to formulate a scheme whereby an owner wishing to increase his rent should make application to the local authority for that purpose; that authority would then cause an inspection to be made of the property by a qualified Sanitary Inspector. If the property did not comply in all respects with the requirements of the Housing Act and could be made fit for habitation at a reasonable cost the authority concerned could then issue a list of repairs required to bring the house up to standard. When such repairs, if any, were completed to the satisfaction of that local authority the owner would then be allowed to increase his rent. Similarly, an owner of well maintained property could also be permitted to increase his rent to a defined limit.

In the case of houses which are of sound construction and in good repair improvements in standard might be hoped for if the Council should decide to operate and give publicity to the provisions of the 1949 Housing Act. By this Act the Government has made provision for grants of between £50 and £300 per house to be available at the discretion of local authorities and subject to certain conditions, and has arranged for Exchequer aid equivalent to three quarters of any loan charges incurred. Examples of improvement work which comes within the scope of the Act are:—

Provision of bathrooms where none exist.

Provision of indoor W.C.s.

Provision of additional bedroom and living room accommodation where necessary.

Conversion from cesspool to main drainage.

Internal service for water, gas or electricity.

Work necessary to remedy certain structural defects.

Installation of hot water systems, etc., etc.

The provision of new houses is obviously vitally affected by the amount of available material and skilled labour. Although I am loth to suggest a lowering in the standard of new housing accommodation provided, it would seem that costs could be reduced and materials and labour saved by the cutting out of such admir-

able but probably surplus amenities as the installation of more than one W.C. in a house. Furthermore the provision of blocks of through terrace houses would, I feel sure, meet a long-felt want in such an area as this.

Despite every effort on behalf of the staff to retain existing property for housing purposes, it has been necessary to report to the Health Committee on several dwelling houses, and by the effective and ready co-operation of the Housing Committee and the Housing Manager it has been possible to solve such problems by the rehousing of tenants and the voluntary closing and ensuing demolition of such properties.

One appreciates the tremendous difficulties with which the Housing Committee are faced in allocating new houses to the most needy of its thousands of applicants, and I would like to emphasise that it is only in the most serious cases that help is sought from the Housing Committee by the Health Committee and its officers.

I need not reiterate statements made in previous reports but it is obvious to all that the housing shortage is a vital social problem which impinges detrimentally on the life and habits of the people.

One new method of approach towards this problem by the Health Committee is worthy of note—a statutory notice under the Public Health Act, 1936, was served on the owner of some property in the Borough, in other words the owner was required to carry out only first aid repairs so as to make the two dwelling houses concerned reasonably habitable. The owner stated that he was unable to carry out such repairs due to lack of the necessary capital, and requested the Corporation to close the premises and to rehouse the tenants. The Committee, after much consideration, finally decided to take over this property, with the consent of the owner, to carry out necessary repairs and to hand over the property to the Housing Committee as additional units of accommodation.

One other aspect of housing might be mentioned, and that is the ever increasing tendency for the use of caravans, etc., for permanent living accommodation. Several applications were made to the Council in this respect but in every case the necessary licences were refused, it being considered that the occupation of caravans for permanent human occupation would result in a further lowering of the housing standards of the Borough and would, in fact, set up further problems which may ultimately become difficult to solve.

I would again draw the attention of the Council to the state of some of the uncleared sites of demolished houses in the Borough; they are an eyesore, and unfortunately can be seen on some of the main roads. Power to deal with such cases is only available to the Town and Country Planning authority.

Several of the larger industrial firms have provided hostel and other accommodation for European Voluntary Workers, and by co-operation with the firms concerned regular inspections were made of such accommodation in order to maintain a reasonable standard of hygiene and sanitation.

Finally, I believe that a national housing survey is necessary at the earliest possible time. There is, without doubt, much overcrowding in the Borough unknown to the department or to the Housing Committee, furthermore housing conditions in some parts of the Borough have deteriorated during recent years although the extent of such deterioration cannot be adequately estimated without house to house inspections. The information obtained from such a survey would be invaluable in enabling housing authorities and this Corporation in particular to prepare adequately for the future housing needs.

General Public Health Work.

The progressive policy of the Council in regard to the abolition of privy middens and defective tippler closets has resulted in much improvement in this respect, in fact in almost every case where it has been possible to provide satisfactory drainage privy middens have now been converted to water closets. The payment of half the actual cost of conversion by the Corporation has proved a valuable inducement to the owners in this respect. There are, of course, 25 privy middens still in existence in the Borough where conversion is impracticable under present circumstances, but where possible owners are being persuaded to replace such privies by pailclosets and dustbins. The department carried out a weekly collection from all pailclosets, and although the provision of pailclosets in lieu of privies is not a complete solution, it does go part way at least in reducing nuisance and improving standards of hygiene.

The public demand for Corporation dustbins continued, and the service afforded in providing British Standard Specification heavy bins at a wholesale price plus delivery charge is, in my opinion, a most necessary public health measure.

The interpretation of the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby either owner or occupier may be held responsible for the replacement of existing defective bins or the provision of new bins caused some concern to the department. It would appear that as a general principle the Council are correct in placing the onus for the provision of bins on the owner of the premises, but recent High Court decisions are rather disturbing; this factor together with the tremendous advantages of public ownership of dustbins indicates that this authority will have to consider seriously at an early date a scheme for the municipal provision of dustbins as a direct charge on the rates. Many authorities have taken this course and many more have the question under active consideration.

Careful attention was devoted during the year to the sampling and examination of the public water supply. As you are aware water is supplied in bulk by Bradford Corporation and is mainly from upland gathering grounds. Frequent bacteriological examination for the presence of bacillus coli and as a safeguard against pollution revealed that the supply was maintained at a very high standard. In view of the soft nature samples were also taken for plumbo solvency.

There were several complaints during the year regarding the unpleasant taste of the water supplied in certain districts; samples obtained showed the water to be perfectly satisfactory but that extra chlorination had been carried out at the service reservoirs as an additional safeguard.

During the season samples of water were obtained frequently and at irregular intervals from the Public Swimming Baths, and it is noteworthy that in all cases the bacteriologist and analyst reported the samples to be of first class water.

A further batch of complaints was received regarding the condition of the water supply serving the lower end of Roker Lane. It would appear that due to the condition of the existing water main serving that area the water occasionally contained a deposit of rust. Samples obtained at these times revealed that there was nothing organically wrong with the water but that justification for complaint existed due to the discoloration of the water by rust. The matter was reported to the Waterworks Manager for further action.

A total of 855 complaints were made to the department covering a variety of matters ranging from defective housing conditions to mice infestation. Every complaint was investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors and appropriate measures taken where necessary. Only in exceptional cases was it necessary to ask the Council to approve the service of statutory notices to abate nuisances and effect necessary public health measures.

As an example, a tenant on making a complaint regarding housing conditions is asked first of all to make a complaint to the owner and give the owner reasonable time to effect repairs, failing this a preliminary notice is served from the department requesting the owner to carry out such repairs or abatement measures and then after a suitable interval of time statutory notices are served to effect compliance. In only one case was it necessary to take court action to secure the abatement of nuisances, and in this case the owner was fined a total of £17-10-0 on each of two offences.

I would again draw the attention of the Council to the unfortunate position which exists during the summer recess. The Council does not meet for some time, and previous experience has shown that in some cases measures to abate urgent nuisances cannot be effected until a statutory meeting of the Borough Council, consequently when persuasion fails a serious nuisance such as a choked or defective drain may continue for several weeks. I suggest that this position could be overcome by the appointment of a small sub-committee with power to act in such cases.

A similar position arises in connection with the licensing of caravans and other moveable dwellings and of the sites for such dwellings. If a decision is not made by the Council on an application in respect of such a licence within four weeks of the receipt of the application, consent is, according to the Public Health Act, deemed to have been granted unconditionally. Bearing in mind that such a licence would be irrevocable and in perpetuity, it seems essential that there should be a small sub-committee of the Council appointed with full power to act, in order that the Council may not be presented with a fait accompli on its reassembly after a recess.

The incidence of infectious diseases remained comparatively low, in every case disinfection by formalin was carried out promptly and thoroughly.

It is a noteworthy fact that the vermin infestation of dwelling houses, particularly by bed bugs, is becoming almost a rarity. I think this happy position can be attributed partly to the ever increasing use of effective insecticides and also to the prompt and free service given by the department in such cases; in other words if complaints are made to the department before such an infestation has become acute, controlling and eradication measures are comparatively easy. Furthermore, every effort is made to prevent the initial infestation of new Council houses. An inspection is made of the existing house of every prospective tenant, and if any evidence is found indicating the presence of vermin, the household furniture and belongings are fumigated by HCN gas before removal to the new house.

I received a spate of complaints from tenants in the Council estates at Roker Lane and Southroyd Park regarding cockroach infestation. A thorough investigation revealed extensive infestation of the area, and a determined and concentrated attack was made on this problem by the employment of an outside firm of specialists.

I am still not satisfied in regard to the general position in the Borough on the keeping of animals and poultry, partly encouraged by national appeals to keep poultry and pigs. Many buildings have sprung up in various parts of the Borough during the past few years (some without the provision of plans and without receiving prior approval from this authority); many such buildings are not constructed of suitable material, there is a lack of drainage and water supply and facilities for food storage and cleansing. This is a problem which will have to be tackled in the near future, probably by seeking additional powers under new bye-laws.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals continued the use of the building at the rear of the offices in Manor House Street, and the painless destruction of animals proved a great boon to the citizens of the Borough.

Food Hygiene.

In this field of public health work much progress has been made in the Borough, indeed throughout the country, during the year. Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and dealing with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food in the open air finally came into operation in the Borough on 15th May. Such byelaws are an important step forward and give far greater control of food handling operations from stalls, carts, etc.

Coincident with this progress a detailed survey of all premises where food was stored, exposed for sale, or intended for sale was commenced. This survey involved a considerable amount of work and was not completed by the end of the year, but it is believed that the information obtained will prove of inestimable value and will serve as a guide for future requirements of this authority in food hygiene. The initial part of the survey showed that the Borough was in a comparatively happy position although shopkeepers in

some cases have continued customs which could hardly be considered hygienic; I cite for example the storage of meat products, bread and confectionery on open serving counters and the storage of vegetables, etc. on shop floors. I believe a lot of the anomalies regarding food storage are purely as a result of lack of thought, and an informal chat with the shopkeepers concerned very quickly puts the matter right. This advisory service on food hygiene is not one which can be estimated in numbers of visits nor can it be shown in figures but it is a valuable work which is going on day by day and shows itself by the favourable position in which this authority is fixed regarding food hygiene. One pointer which shows the efficiency of this service has been the absence of any outbreak of notifiable food poisoning.

As stated in my previous report, there is much evidence to show that the public are showing more discrimination in their demands—wrapped bread and bottled milk are only two signs to show that public opinion, if it so desires, can achieve reforms in food hygiene which no amount of legislation could ever hope to achieve. I still believe that the relationship between individual cleanliness and hygiene and food hygiene cannot be separated and it is of the utmost importance that shop assistants, bakehouse assistants and canteens staffs should all have at least an elementary knowledge of personal hygiene. I have suggested that the education authority might well consider running evening or part-time courses in food hygiene for the benefit of such people.

No slaughtering of animals for food purposes has taken place in the Borough with the exception of the few pigs for private consumption. All meat is brought in from the Leeds abattoir to the Meat Allocation Depot in Lowtown and from there is delivered to the local butchers. I am very pleased to report considerable improvement in the transport and handling of the meat supplied to the Borough. The Allocation Depot has been improved and is now maintained in a clean condition, and a new vehicle, covered and metal lined, has been provided for deliveries. You will be aware that I have had cause to make strong references to transport and handling of meat in the Borough hitherto and I am pleased that persuasive efforts have produced the results indicated.

All pigs slaughtered in the Borough for private consumption were inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors, an action which takes place due to the co-operation of the Food Executive Officer, and one which is much appreciated by the owners.

The department maintained a close contact with the conditions in bakehouses in the Borough, and frequent inspections were made to ensure cleanliness and satisfactory methods from a public health point of view.

During the year all the licensed premises were visited and various suggestions were made to the licensing authorities in that connection. The sanitary accommodation as a whole could be said to be very good indeed although at certain of the older houses sanitary accommodation was well out of date and required re-planning. Most of the bars in the licensed houses were fitted with small shallow sinks for washing up purposes, the sinks being fitted with hot and cold water. This arrangement seems to have been

satisfactory for many years, both in this district and in the surrounding area, but I am of opinion that all bars should be fitted with at least two sinks, each sink being of good depth to allow for complete immersion of glasses, etc., one sink to be used for rinsing purposes in conjunction with a detergent, and the second for final cleansing.

The measures of control necessary for the sale, storage and manufacture of ice cream involved the department in much work both of an educative and administrative character. A code of practice was evolved at a meeting of the Chief Sanitary Inspectors in the Skeyrack area and this code was approved by this authority. This enabled the staff to deal much more effectively with the itinerant hawker, a type of individual who brought his barrow into the Borough on a Sunday when other areas were closed to him. The code of practice involved the covering of all vehicles for the prevention of contamination of equipment and ice cream, personal cleanliness of the server, and the provision of soap, hot water and towels to every shop, stall or barrow where loose ice cream was sold. Several samples were obtained during the summer season both for bacteriological examination (cleanliness) and for chemical analysis (nutritional standard). The standard test applied by the bacteriologist showed that on the whole conditions were reasonably satisfactory, but I feel that there is need for an improved method of bacteriological examination. There was a general tendency throughout the year to increase the fat content of ice cream, probably due to two reasons—(a) the increased amount of edible fats available, and (b) the increased competition. From a nutritional point of view the general ice cream product approached the standard of ice cream produced prior to 1940.

The department carried out its duties in regard to the distributive side of the milk trade with undiminished vigour. Every effort was made by frequent sampling of retailers, by inspection of dairies, and by general advice to ensure that the milk sold in the Borough was of good quality. I would draw your attention to the large number of samples obtained for bacteriological examination, including examination for T.B. As you are aware, the supervisory duties in regard to milk production formerly carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture as from October, 1949, and I am more convinced than ever that this was a retrograde step. It is impossible to divorce the distribution of milk from the production side, and one can see the folly of not being able to follow back an unsatisfactory sample of milk, the investigation regarding production having to be left to the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture. It was rather depressing to note that the supervision of milk production at cowsheds and dairies in the Borough was not exercised as, in my opinion, it should have been by the Ministry. This caused this authority and several others in this area much concern, and an effort was made to have the duties in connection with milk production transferred back to the local authorities, if only for a limited time.

Careful watch was maintained on the general food supplies of the Borough, and it is interesting to note in the general report that a total of 2,708 lbs. of unsound food was seized or surrendered during the year.

Smoke Abatement.

At the Annual Meeting of the West Riding of Yorkshire Smoke Abatement Committee, held in Leeds in July, Councillor Robbins was elected to the Executive Committee.

The general position regarding the abatement of atmospheric pollution was little changed from previous years. There is still a tremendous amount of apathy existing amongst the general public, and until there is a general demand for cleaner cities and towns it is unlikely that considerable progress can be made. The exclusion of valuable sunlight, the destructive and corrosive effect of the acids in coal smoke both on buildings and on the human body, and the dismal and dingy appearances of our industrial towns do not appear to be sufficient means to stir the public into action.

I think this authority should decide to co-operate with the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research and should obtain the necessary apparatus for taking measurements of the general atmospheric pollution in the district. Many of the authorities in the country, particularly those in industrial areas, are now so co-operating, and valuable information is being obtained for future use.

The value of the gas-ignited coke fire and other coke appliances received much national advertisement, and I believe the use of such appliances increased considerably in the Borough. Unfortunately, however, this was not because of the desire of the public to use smoke reducing appliances but to economise on coal consumption by having appliances which would burn coke.

Factories.

The area is mainly devoted to the textile manufacturing processes, but it is surprising to note the diversity of trades in the smaller mechanical and non-mechanical factories.

There was a general tendency to improve standards, particularly in the larger factories where much labour is employed. Measures to improve sanitary accommodation and canteen facilities were only one part of the welfare measures which were increased.

All mechanical factories were inspected regularly both in regard to the suitability and general standard of the sanitary accommodation and also for the means of escape which existed in case of an outbreak of fire.

The inspection of factories of a non-mechanical character was mainly the responsibility of the department, and much valuable advisory work was done by the department in regard to the provision of satisfactory standards for the workpeople.

I have again to report that factory occupiers are still not carrying out their duties in regard to Section 110 of the Factories Act. i.e. the biannual notification to the local authority of outworkers in their employ. It will be appreciated that it is most essential that all premises where outwork is done should be inspected and approved by the local authority. This can only be done by the co-operation of the employer in reporting such premises to the local authority.

Rodent Infestation.

I am happy to state that no problems of any magnitude have existed in the Borough due to infestation by rats or mice. Since the Corporation instituted a free service to householders some years ago the public have responded by notifying the department of a likely infestation at the very earliest stage. By means of prompt attention and treatment minor infestations have been prevented from spreading and becoming a major problem, and I believe this co-operation between public and council has been to a great extent responsible for the low incidence of infestation in the Borough. Furthermore, as previously stated, constant vigilance is exercised by the inspectors in areas and at premises which predispose towards infestation, and it is significant that of the infestations treated by the department only a very small percentage were found to be due to defective drainage conditions.

It is improbable that rats could breed in the public sewers in the Borough as such sewers are mostly running at a steep gradient, and in normal wet weather conditions are mostly running full bore. This statement was indeed proved some years ago when test baits on the sewers carried out by direction of the Ministry of Agriculture gave a negative result.

Regular and frequent treatment of the refuse tips and sewage works was carried out during the year.

Legislation dealing with this section of public health work was strengthened by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1950, which came into operation on 31st March, 1950.

Public Conveniences.

I would again draw the attention of the Council to the serious position in the Borough due to the lack of suitable and sufficient public conveniences.

Some measure of approval was given by the Ministry in regard to the proposed new block to be built at Stanningley Bottom; this in itself, however, only touches the fringe of the problem, and it will be necessary for the Council to consider the erection of new conveniences and the reconstruction of existing conveniences at a very early date.

During the year conveniences at Town Wells and Calverley Lane were handed over by the Parks Department.

The malicious damage done to the fittings in public conveniences continued unabated, costing the Corporation no insignificant amount in repairs, and it is indeed a great pity that such damage to public property occurs. I would appeal to members of the public to report immediately any act whereby such damage is being caused.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The year proved one of consolidation despite the great difficulties regard suitable labour, and the amount of illness amongst employees, particularly in winter time.

I am satisfied that the department gave a very satisfactory service to the public. It was impossible to reach the stage whereby all rounds carried out a weekly collection in winter time, but the average time between collections was $6\frac{1}{2}$ working days.

Increased wages and rising costs of repairs meant a high cost to the ratepayers, but even then the complete cost of refuse collection and disposal compared favourably with that of adjoining districts.

During the year two new vehicles were purchased, both of the Karrier CK3 type. The value of employing a larger vehicle (10 cu. yds. capacity as compared with 7 cu. yds.) meant fewer visits to the tip and an overall saving in cost of petrol.

Refuse collection work still remained unpopular as employment, and great difficulty was experienced in maintaining the staff in the desired numbers.

Tipping continued in a controlled manner at Woodhall Hills, and at the request of a local farmer the department tipped a considerable amount of refuse on land adjoining Hill Farm, Woodhall Hills; this levelled out the land and after soiling over the land will be reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

Some difficulty was experienced in controlling refuse disposal and tipping mainly due to the lack of suitable covering material in the summer months. Every effort was made to cover refuse by the cartage of ashes from local manufactories.

Probably due to the excessive ash content of present day coal many householders increased the number of dustbins at their premises. It should be borne in mind that the provision of additional bins to dwelling houses means a corresponding reduction in the rate of refuse collection unless staff is increased.

Equipment for servicing the vehicles is urgently required at the garage, and I would recommend the Council to purchase a mechanical greasing plant with compressor and tyre inflator, and to provide a concrete wash with stand pipe in the yard. Much can be done to prevent major repairs to vehicles by frequent examination and attention to minor defects providing the necessary equipment is there to carry out such measures.

A special weekly collection from pailclosets and privy middens was in operation throughout the year. The vehicle used was fitted with a special tank to obviate nuisance.

Difficulty was encountered in disposing of small animal carcasses, meat, and food which was unfit for human consumption. Such putrescible matter should be destroyed by burning in a properly constructed incinerator, and I would recommend the Council to consider such an incinerator as being a primary necessity for the future.

The attention of the Committee was also drawn to the requests from local manufacturers for tipping space on the Corporation tip. I was given full power to allow satisfactory material to be tipped on the Council's tips at a nominal cost.

Some progress was made in acquiring the Uppermoor Quarries as a tipping site, and it is hoped that before my next annual report is penned controlled tipping will have commenced on this extraordinarily good site.

Salvage Scheme.

The total income from salvage sales was £1,900 involving the collection and sale of:—

Paper	244 tons
Textiles	5 tons
Metals	10 cwts.
Kitchen waste	134 tons

Since the commencement of salvage operations in the Borough in 1940 the department has collected 4,461 tons of material which has brought in a revenue of £18,065.

The market for waste paper continued to improve, and towards the end of the year prices much higher than even those obtained during the war years were in operation.

The demand for rags continued but the amount collected during refuse collection operations dropped towards the end of the year. This was partly due to the increased cost of new materials and the ever-increasing amount of collection by private traders.

The collection of kitchen waste was still carried out under direction from the Ministry of Agriculture. Several efforts were made during the year, in conjunction with the Borough of Morley and the Urban Districts of Garforth, Rothwell and Horsforth, to have the direction lifted and to cease the collection of kitchen waste from communal bins. Pudsey is an area with a large pig population and it is felt that under the conditions operating during the year at least fifty per cent. of kitchen waste produced is handed over to local pig keepers and farmers and poultry keepers for use in the Borough; the remainder which is collected by the Corporation was taken from approximately 350 communal bins in the streets and from schools and canteens, and was delivered to the Leeds Corporation for concentration into "pudding." This service was uneconomical as the cost of collection and conveyance to Leeds was by no means covered by the price obtained from Leeds Corporation for the raw material; furthermore many complaints were made by the public regarding the presence of bins in the streets particularly during the summer months. Complaints were made as to the smell from the bins and the spillage of the kitchen waste around the bins. In the majority of complaints investigated it was realised that the main fault lay in the public attitude to the communal bin; decomposing meat and fish and even glass bottles and jars were placed into such receptacles, and some were generally abused by the public. Difficulty was experienced in thoroughly cleaning out such bins due to lack of suitable equipment, and if the service is to continue then the Corporation will have to consider purchasing apparatus for effectually sterilising them and removing grease and other obnoxious matter.

OTHER DUTIES.

Shops Acts, 1950.

This Act came into operation in 1st October, 1950, and was in fact a consolidation of existing legislation. Due to the shortage of inspectorial staff it was not possible to carry out routine inspections of premises in the evenings and on Sundays.

A request was put forward to the Council that they should consider adopting a weekly half holiday order which would cover all areas. At the present time with different weekly half holiday orders operating in Pudsey and Farsley and none in Calverley, it is almost impossible to keep check on the observance of the weekly half holiday order by shopkeepers.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The different Acts were consolidated in the Diseases of Animals (Consolidation) Act, 1950, making administration much easier.

The department worked in conjunction with the County Police and several visits were made for this purpose.

It is noteworthy that three outbreaks of anthrax occurred in the Borough on 14th June, 24th October and 27th November respectively. It was necessary for the department to arrange for the destruction of carcasses and to disinfect the affected premises. I must pay a tribute here to the workmen so engaged in this most unpleasant task for the manner in which they willingly undertook risks and worked long hours with a view to removing the dangers at the earliest possible moment.

Petroleum Acts.

During the year 52 licences were granted in respect of approved stores for the storage of petroleum spirit and mixtures thereof and carbide of calcium. Every effort was made to ensure that the conditions of the licence were being carried out in individual cases but the shortage of staff together with the many other duties performed by the department prevented systematic and frequent visits in this respect.

GENERAL.

I would like to thank the Council and this Committee in particular for the opportunity of attending the Annual Conference of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association which was held at Bridlington in September. The excellence of the papers and the interchange of ideas between delegates assumes great importance when dealing with specific problems in one's area.

I attended a course at the Home Office Civil Defence Technical Training School at Easingwold in May, where I qualified by examination to instruct in the principles of atomic, chemical and biological warfare and the fitting and inspection of respirators. I accepted the post of Local Training Officer for the Civil Defence Services of the Borough.

I would conclude by reiterating my statement in my last report. I consider it very necessary for the Council to appoint an additional sanitary inspector. The staff of qualified inspectors is insufficient to meet the growing demands of the Borough, particularly in view of the many additional duties performed by the technical officers, and for the small cost involved (the Ministry of Health paying half the cost) the Council would be amply repaid in making this appointment.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. FOSTER

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS.

Public Health Act

	Primary visits	Revisits
Houses inspected	167	67
Houses needing repair	186	540
Nuisances	499	1012
Complaints investigated	514	25
Drainage visits	266	230
Sanitary accommodation	185	96
Tips	656	5
Refuse collection	326	1
Refuse accommodation	398	332
Water supply	26	8
Water samples: Bact. exam.	21	—
Chem. exam.	11	—
Verminous premises	24	16
Disinfestation	26	1
Infectious disease	48	4
Disinfection	47	1
Smoke observation	28	—
Offensive trades	1	—
Tents, vans, sheds	5	4
Stables, piggeries, etc.	80	5
Licensed premises	82	—
Miscellaneous	208	18

Housing Act.

Consolidated regulations	8	—
Overcrowding	2	—
Measured for P.N.	13	—
Applications for Council house	133	4
Section 9 inspection	5	24
Section 11 inspection	16	14
Section 25 inspection	1	—
Miscellaneous	58	24

Food and Drugs Act

Samples taken: Milk chem.	56	—
Milk biological	6	—
Milk bact.: T.T.Pasteurised	21	—
Pasteurised	36	—
T.T.	14	—
Raw and heated treated	73	—
Ice Cream: Chem.	9	—
Bact.	50	—
Food premises	436	28
Registered premises	209	3
Dairies	23	—
Meat and food inspection	170	5
Miscellaneous	280	11

Factories Act

Factories with power	83	29
Factories without power	10	2
Bakehouses	75	—
Outworkers	67	—
Miscellaneous	3	8

Shops Act

Forms	166	4
Health (Sec. 10, 1934)	84	2
Miscellaneous	12	—

Petroleum Act

Carbide stores	2	—
Petroleum Stores	40	14

Pests Act ...

Rat infestation	88	303
Mouse infestation	18	24
Miscellaneous	6	—

Miscellaneous

Interviews	1128	—
Meetings, etc.	94	—
Miscellaneous	55	—
Public conveniences inspected	9	—
Disease of Animals Act	28	5

Totals ...	7391	2769
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SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

(a) Dwelling Houses

Floors repaired	15
Wallplaster repaired	38
Ceiling plaster repaired	24
Windows repaired	38
Doors repaired	12
Fireplaces repaired	11
Washboilers repaired/renewed	2
Ovens repaired/renewed	2
Sinks replaced/repared	3
Waste pipes repaired	13
Waste pipes cleared	3
Water supply repaired	2
Water supply improved	5
Roofs repaired	55
Chimneys repaired	14
Walls repaired	16
Cellars drained	2
Eavesgutters repaired/renewed	36
R.W.P.s repaired/renewed	28

Vent shafts repaired/renewed	5
W.C.s provided	16
W.C.s repaired	27
W.C.s cleansed	2
Waste W.C.s converted	2
Def. pailclosets replaced	3
Ashpits abolished	2
Privies converted	8
Dustbins provided	344
Rooms cleansed	2
Rooms disinfected	36
Rooms sprayed (vermin)	49
Premises disinfested (rats)	46
Premises ratproofed	1
Premises disinfested (cockroaches)	2
Farms disinfected	2
Chemical closets provided	3
Drains tested	78
Drains inspected	128
Drains cleared	77
Drains repaired	40
Drains provided	25
Inspection chamber repaired... ..	3
Inspection chamber provided	9
(b) Factories	
Ventilated space provided	14
Conveniences provided	1
Conveniences cleansed	1
Conveniences improved	12
Fire escapes improved	10
Fire escapes provided	1
Ventilation	1
(c) Bakehouses	
Cleansed	2
Improved	1
(d) Fried Fish Shops	
Cleansed	3
Improved	2
(e) Other Food Prep. Premises	
Cleansed	1
Improved	5
(f) Cinema	
Sanitary accom. re-arranged	1
(g) Miscellaneous	
Offensive accumulations removed	4
Watercourses cleared	1
Cesspools emptied	1
Conveniences screened and marked	23
Conveniences lighting improved	16
Caravan removed from site	1

NOTICES

	Served.		Complied with.	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
House repair	47	6	22	19
Public Health Act	429	45	379	46
Factories	9	1	19	5
Shops	27	—	2	—
Food and Drugs	21	—	8	—
Housing	1	—	—	—
Petroleum	1	—	1	—
Default action	—	—	—	7
	535	52	431	77

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

Meat	123 tins	1593 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Fish	14 tins	
Shellfish	2 tins	
Vegetables	250 tins	
Eggs (frozen)		28lbs.
Eggs		2949 (shell)
Soup	27 tins	
Milk	210 tins	
Fruit	256 tins	
Potatoes		
(Jersey)		168lbs.
Dried Potatoes		
(POM)		15lbs.
Bacon		13lbs.
Syrup	1 tin	
Junket Powder	28 tins	
Cheese		25lbs.
Butter		3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Puddings	1 tin	240lbs.
Sweets	53 tins	
Cake Mixture		40lbs.
Tripe		60lbs.
Cereals		61 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Rabbits		60lbs.
Sheep Heads		41lbs.
Beast Heads		2lbs.

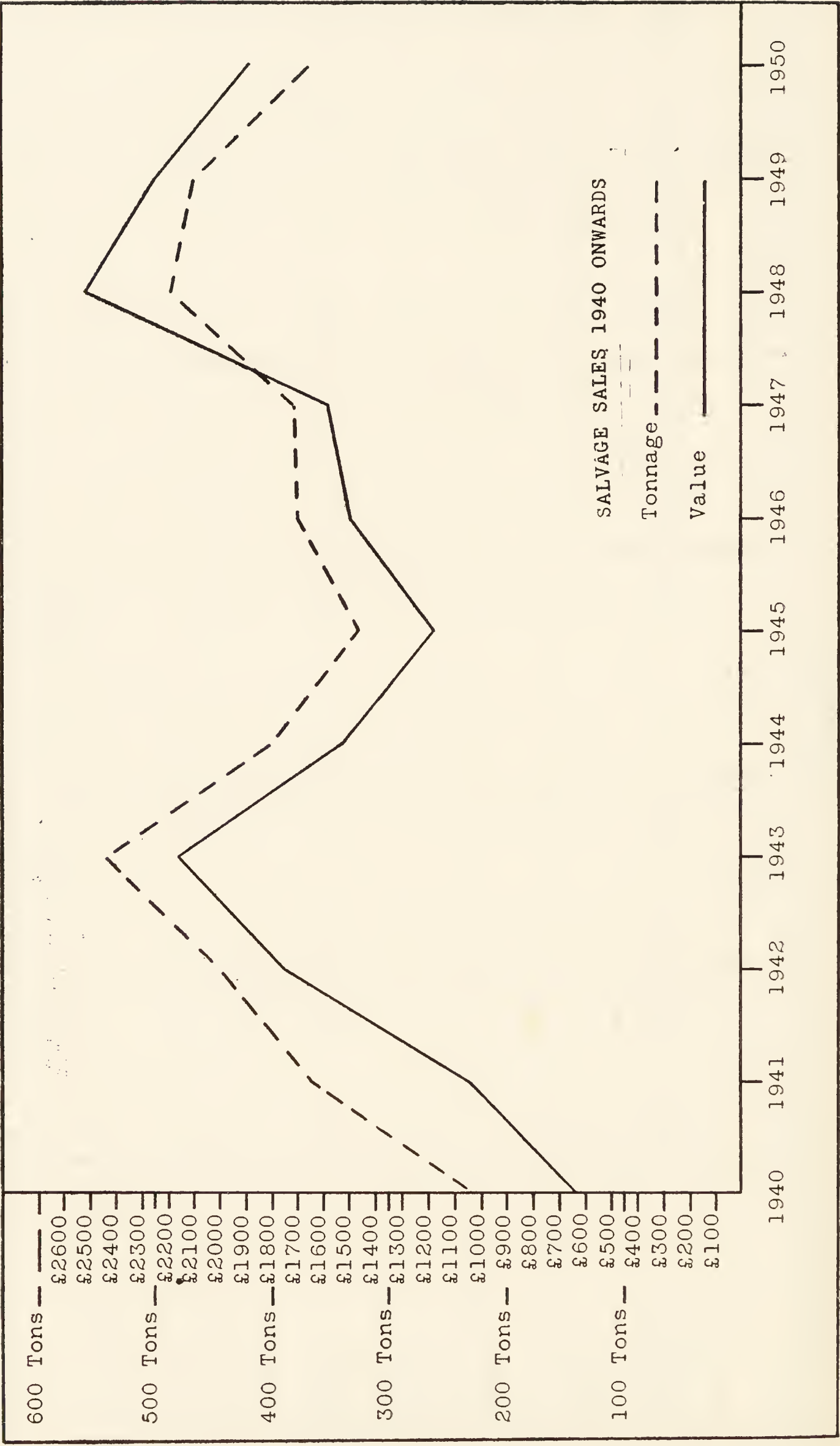
TOTAL SALVAGE YIELD 1940-1950 INCLUSIVE

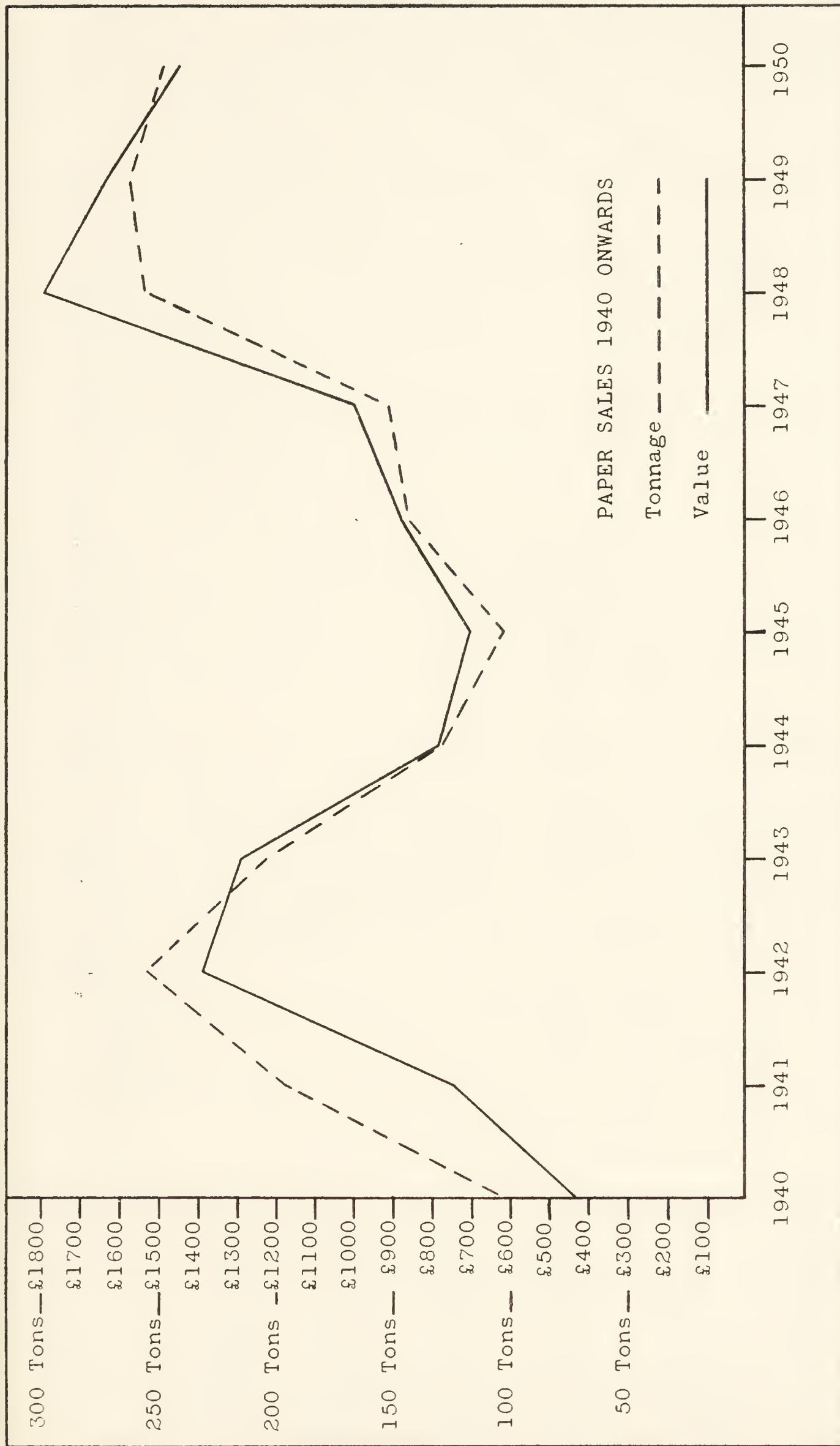
4,461 tons. Value £18,065.

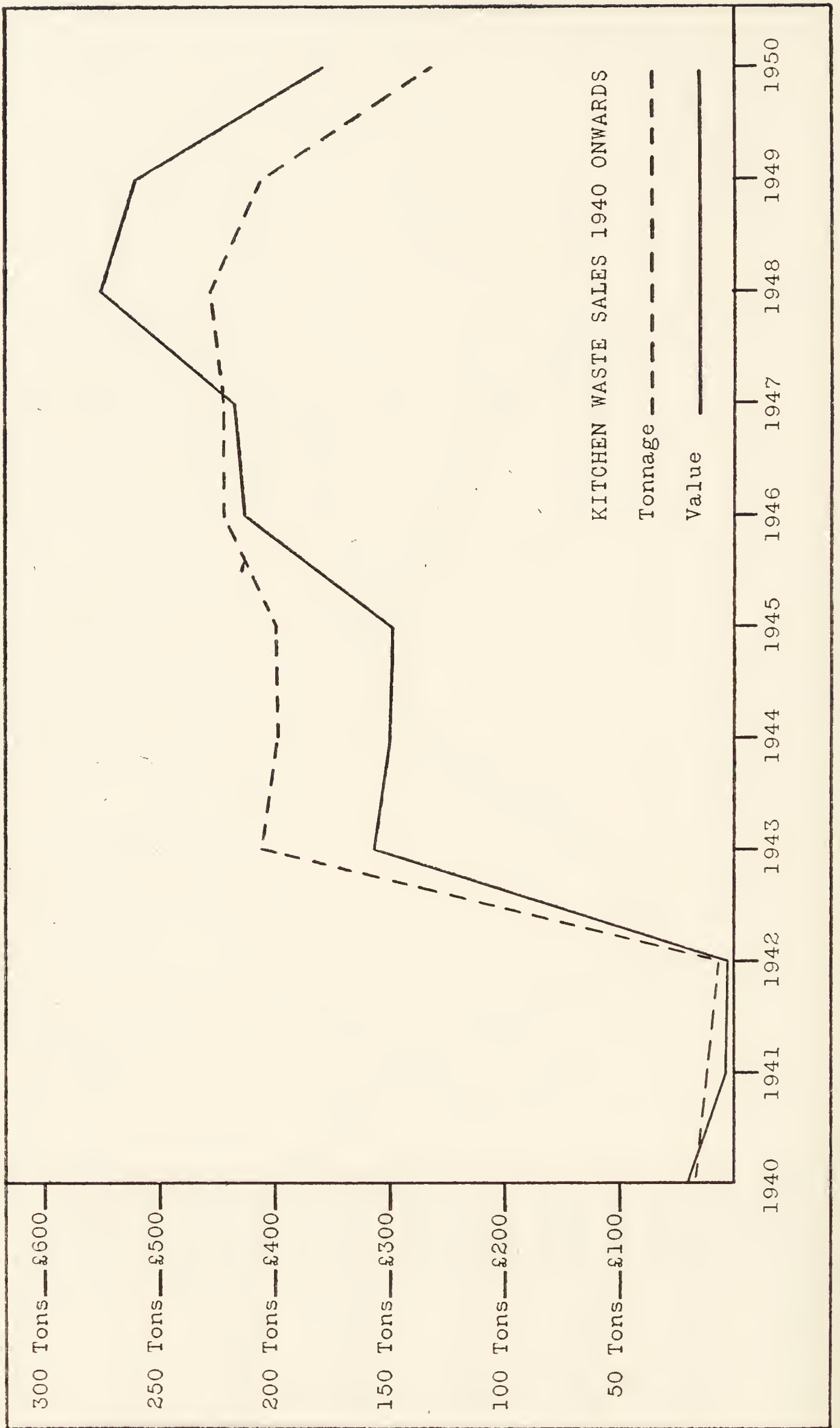
	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £
Paper	104	414	189	757	268	1382	197	1282	132	807	109	720
Rags	4	21	6	40	5	64	15	334	11	278	7	136
Metal	92	135	154	197	153	235	111	138	46	89	2	5
Glass	19	21	20	28	7	34	12	59	5	33	3	18
Bones	1	4	3	11	3	13	5	24	5	22	2	12
Kitchen waste ...	14	34	6	11	3	6	209	313	198	299	198	297
Rubber	1	3	—	—	8	18	4	10	—	—	—	—
Totals	235	£632	378	£1044	447	£1752	553	£2160	397	£1528	321	£1188

(Continued)

Material	1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		Totals	
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £
Paper	139	881	149	995	262	1762	269	1622	244	1450	2062	12072
Rags	5	114	3	74	7	146	5	106	5	79	73	1392
Metal	2	4	1	6	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.5	8	562	824
Glass	7	50	6	61	8	75	3	7	—	—	90	386
Bones	2	11	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	100
Kitchen waste ...	224	432	221	442	228	542	205	521	134	363	1640	3260
Rubber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	31
Totals	379	£1492	381	£1581	505	£2528	482	£2260	383	£1900	4461	£18065







Refuse Collection and Disposal Service.

The staff of the section has varied in numbers but normally it is made up of 1 general foreman, 1 assistant foreman, 4 charge-hands, 5 drivers, 12 dustmen and salvage workers, 2 tip men, and 1 watchman.

The fleet of vehicles comprises 2 CK3 Collectors (10 cu. yds. capacity), 3 Karrier Bantam Collectors (7 cu. yds. capacity), 1 Austin (3 tonner), and 1 Ford (10 cwts.) light van.

During the year 382,611 dustbins, 680 privies, and 3,985 pailclosets were emptied at a total cost of approximately £10,000.

The department was responsible for collecting refuse from 10,400 dwelling houses and 700 other premises, making a grand total of 11,100 premises.

In connection therewith refuse is removed from 11,602 dustbins and 114 privy middens, cesspools and pailclosets.

The following data shows the estimated apportionment of the cost:—

	£	s.	d.
Estimated cost of refuse disposal per premises		2	3
Estimated cost of refuse disposal per 1000 pop.	41	9	4
Estimated cost of refuse collection per premises		8	6
Estimated cost of refuse collection per 1000 pop.	286	8	0
Estimated cost of refuse coll. and disposal per premises		10	9
Estimated cost of refuse coll. and disposal per 1000 pop.	327	17	4

Salvage Scheme.

The total amount of salvage collected in the year 1950 realised the sum of £1,900.

Since salvage work commenced in the Borough in July 1940 the total amount collected is 4,461 tons, valued at £18,065.

Raw kitchen waste was collected from 350 communal street bins and delivered to Leeds for concentration. Concentrated waste was brought back for sale to local farmers and pig keepers.

Salvage figures:—	ton	cwt.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper	243	10½	1,449	17	6
Textiles	4	10¼	78	12	3
Metals		9¾	8	8	10
Kitchen waste	134	5¾	363	4	8
	382	16¼	£1,900	3	3

Sanitary Accommodation

The number of water closets in the Borough is 11,142 approx., including waste water closets.

In areas without satisfactory means of drainage the department empties and cleanses 105 pailclosets or privies.

Factories Act, 1937

The factories on the register are as follows:—

Factories (Mechanical)	189
Factories (Non-mechanical)	37
Bakehouses	33

Visits have been made by the technical staff to inspect premises for the provisions as to health and for the sufficiency of means of escape in case of fire as follows:—

Factories (Mechanical)	141
Factories (Non-mechanical)	24
Bakehouses	75

Special attention was given to conditions in bakehouses.

Housing

I. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	399
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose ...	606
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regs.	8
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	14
(3) Number of dwelling houses needing further action:	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Not known
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	214

II. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	385
--	-----

III. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	55
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	46
(b) By local authority in default of owners	7

IV. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV., Overcrowding.

(1) (a) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at end of the year (known)	200
(b) Number of families dwelling therein	279
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein ... (approx.)	1019
(2) (a) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year	63
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	76
(c) Number of persons concerned in such cases (approx.)	446

N.B. A housing survey is required to obtain reliable information as to the real position in the Borough.

V. General Housing Conditions.

(a)	Total number of houses in the district	10400
(b)	Number of Council houses in above	1767
(c)	New houses provided by local authority (perm.)	108
	New houses provided by private enterprise	25
	plus caravans	4
(d)	Houses demolished	6

You will note that 24 houses were visited by Sanitary Inspectors in connection with vermin infestation, and that 49 rooms were disinfected by the department.

During the year 499 nuisances were dealt with, as compared to 565 in 1949. The number of complaints made to the department was 855. Visits made by the inspectorial staff cover a wide field, as shown in the statistics. Amongst the visits were:

266 primary visits to inspect drainage work.

78 visits to test drains.

Tests include the hydraulic, colour, and chemical tests.

326 visits were made to supervise the refuse collection service.

48 visits to investigate infectious diseases were made, and 36 premises were disinfected in connection therewith. Disinfection is carried out by formalin or sulphur dioxide. I would again draw the attention of the Council to the need for a steam disinfector.

133 visits were made to applicants for Council houses who pleaded overcrowding or living in insanitary conditions.

Frequent sampling of water supplies was undertaken, particularly from premises not connected to the public mains supply, and were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, as follows:—

Bacteriological Examination:

Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
19	17	2

Chemical Analysis:

Total.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
11	11	Nil

One dwelling house only is not connected to the public main.

There are no ashpits in use in the Borough.

Inspection of Food and Supervision of Food Premises.

(a) Milk Supply.

(1) As previously reported supervision of the production side of the milk trade passed over to the Government on 1st October, 1949. By far the major portion of the milk supply is produced locally and is delivered to consumers in the raw state. There has been some increase in the sale of pasteurised milk in the Borough during the year.

It was noted with pleasure that the milk producers continued to take great interest in clean milk production, and a very harmonious relationship existed between the inspectorial staff of the department and the farmers.

Number of retail milk purveyors registered 62
 Number of dairy inspections during the year 23

92 samples of raw and heat treated milk were taken for bacteriological examination by the methylene blue test, with the following results:

Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
73	19

Immediate investigations were made to discover the cause of unsatisfactory samples, and every attempt was made to locate and remedy the cause.

(2) Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949.

Licences to dealers in designated milks were issued by the Borough Council as follows:

No. of licences to deal in "Tuberculin Tested" milk	28
No. of licences to deal in "Pasteurised" milk	19
No. of licences to deal in "Accredited" milk	4
No. of licences to deal in "Sterilised" milk	35
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "T.T." milk	2
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "Pasteurised" milk	4
No. of supplementary licences to deal in "Sterilised" milk	3

72 samples of designated milk were taken in the Borough for bacteriological examination as follows:—

	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Pasteurised	30	5
Tuberculin Tested	9	3
T.T. Pasteurised	15	9
Accredited	1	—

Nine samples of raw milk were submitted for examination for the presence of tuberculosis. One result was positive and eight negative.

(3) Chemical Analysis.

A total of 52 samples of milk was obtained in the Borough by the Sanitary Inspectors for this purpose. The County Analyst certified that all were genuine.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

During the year 170 visits were made to examine foods suspected of being unfit for human consumption, and as can be seen from the statistics approximately 2,708 lbs. of food were certified as unfit and surrendered to the department for destruction.

135 premises were registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 464 visits were made during the year.

The only slaughtering which took place was of pigs for private consumption. The continuance of the co-operation with the Food Executive Officer enabled an inspection of every carcase to be made. The owners of the carcasses appeared to appreciate the advice given by the Sanitary Inspectors.

50 samples of ice cream were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results:—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Not tested
23	13	4	8	2

9 samples of ice cream were obtained for chemical analysis under the Food and Drugs Act.

Premises registered for manufacture of ice cream... 9

Premises registered for sale & storage of ice cream 56

Miscellaneous Duties.

(a) Petroleum (Consolidated) Act, 1928.

Licences were granted in respect of premises under this Act as follows:—

Licence to store petroleum spirit	51
Licence to store carbide of calcium	1

42 visits were made to such premises.

(b) Diseases of Animals Acts.

The department co-operates with the West Riding County Police in this matter. 33 inspections were made for this purpose.

(c) Pests Act, 1950.

437 visits and revisits were made by Sanitary Inspectors in respect of 62 complaints of rat and mouse infestation.

Advice as to eradication and proofing of premises was given in each case, and in 46 instances disinfestation measures were carried out by the department.

I am satisfied that the incidence of infestation in the Borough remains at a comparatively low level.

(d) Shops Acts.

The health provisions of the Shops Acts contained in Section 10 of the Act were the subject of careful attention, and additional heating, lighting, and W.C. accommodation was installed in certain cases as a result of action by the department. 268 visits were made.

It was possible to devote a little more attention to this section of work. Visits were made to inspect the health and comfort arrangements for the assistants, and to shops to inspect statutory forms.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5.

The Division consists of the following Districts:—

	Population (Mid 1950)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough	30,730	5,326
Horsforth Urban District	14,290	2,706
Aireborough Urban District ...	27,720	6,892

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer—

G. P. HOLDERNESS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Divisional Medical Officer and Deputy Divisional School Medical Officer—

J. R. MURDOCK, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H. (resigned
31-12-50).

Assistant County Medical Officer—

HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Clinic Medical Officers (part-time)—

KATHLEEN B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B.

C. W. DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B.

T. H. ELMER, M.B., Ch.B.

J. E. OUTHWAITE, M.B., Ch.B.

W. W. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch. B.

N. PYECROFT, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

DOREEN M. TILLOTSON, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officers—

J. HADDOW, L.D.S.

S. LEVINSON, L.D.S.

P. W. THORNTON, L.D.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses—

Miss P. I. ADAMSON, S.R.N.
Miss E. B. CRIBB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. M. DAWE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. E. E. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs. J. MORTIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss A. J. MOVERLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss M. E. MARGERISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss B. I. OWNSWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs. H. SHANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (appointed July, 1950).
Mrs. J. B. SWIFT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (appointed Sept. 1st, 1950).
Miss E. B. WHITAKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., C.R.S.I., H.V.Cert.

Assistant Health Visitors—

Miss A. L. ADAMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time).
Miss I. BUDBY, Enrolled Assistant Nurse.
Mrs. M. A. BURGOYNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.P.A.

Midwives—

Miss W. GIBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief).
Miss J. M. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. N. S. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. D. LAURIE, S.C.M.
Miss R. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. J. I. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. RUST, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. WATTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (appointed 1-1-50).
Miss J. E. P. WHITFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. G. M. WOODHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses—

Miss J. E. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.
Miss O. M. ILLINGWORTH, R.M.P.A.
Mrs. O. LONGLEY, S.R.N.
Miss B. OCKERBY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister (resigned 31-12-50).
Mrs. A. L. PARNHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss N. M. ROBSON, S.R.N.
Mrs. A. WALTON, S.R.N.
Mrs. D. WARD, S.R.N.
Miss A. WILKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.B. Nurs. Cert., Queen's Nursing Sister.
Mrs. D. WILSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nursing Sister.

Tuberculosis Health Visitors—

Mrs. S. A. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N.
Mrs. V. HARTLEY, S.R.N.

Day Nurseries**Matrons—**

Guiseley: Mrs. C. BAXTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Yeadon: Mrs. D. CUNLIFFE, S.R.N.
Pudsey: Miss E. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Horsforth: Miss K. M. MOORE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 27-12-50).

Mental Health Social Worker—

Miss E. BUCK.

Mental Health Home Teacher—

Miss M. MOXON.

V.D. Social Worker—

Miss E. M. SENIOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Consultant Staff at Specialist School Clinics—

(Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Consultant Ophthalmologist—

R. BURNS, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Consultant Aural Surgeon—

S. KAVANAGH, F.R.C.S., Ed., D.L.O.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon—

IAN LAWSON DICK, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

1. Births.

The births notified during the year assignable to the Division were as follows:—

	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Pudsey M.B.	155	2	271	11	439
Horsforth U.D.	48	—	129	4	181
Aireborough U.D.	132	—	234	5	371
Totals	335	2	634	20	991

2. Domiciliary Midwifery.

The services of nine full-time County domiciliary midwives were available in the Division during the year and relief duties were undertaken by a Relief Midwife. All the midwives are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia and are equipped with the necessary apparatus.

In addition to attending domiciliary confinements, the midwives also attend those cases confined in hospitals and nursing homes if they are discharged home before the end of the lying-in period.

One independent midwife practised in the Aireborough Urban District.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives during the year was as follows:—

	Attended by County Midwives		Attended by Independent Midwives	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurse
Pudsey M.B.	148	8	—	—
Horsforth U.D.	42	6	—	—
Aireborough U.D.	91	32	—	11
Totals	281	46	—	11

The following table gives the number of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered by domiciliary midwives during the year:—

PUDSEY M.B.	76
HORSFORTH U.D.	25
AIREBOROUGH U.D.	87
TOTAL	188

3. Institutional Confinements.

Towards the end of the year the arrangement whereby normal maternity cases were booked through the Central Booking Bureau at County Hall, Wakefield, and allocated to beds in former County Hospitals, was terminated.

All applications for Regional Hospital Board maternity accommodation for expectant mothers in this Division are now made by the ante-natal clinic or the patient's own doctor, to the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee, and accommodation is booked in one or other of the following maternity homes according to the wishes of the patient and the nature of the case:—

Four Gables Maternity Home, Horsforth ... 20 beds

The General Hospital, Otley 20 beds

St. Winifred's Maternity Home, Ilkley 12 beds
(provisional)

At each of these units it is possible for the patient's own doctor to attend the confinement if desired.

These arrangements are so far working very satisfactorily.

4. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

The following attendances were made during the year:—

Name of Clinic	No. of Sessions held during Year	No. of Patients who attended during Year	Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance per Session
PUDSEY	52	235	894	17
FARSLEY	52	151	511	10
CALVERLEY ..	51	45	157	3
HORSFORTH ..	24	71	205	8
RAWDON	12	39	116	10
YEADON	24	68	176	7
GUISELEY	52	95	517	10

5. Dental Treatment for Expectant Mothers.

Facilities are available for expectant and nursing mothers to receive priority dental treatment through the County Council's Scheme either at the County's Dental Clinic, Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey, or from their own dentist.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

1. Infant Welfare Clinics.

The following attendances were made during the year:—

Name of Clinic	Number of Sessions held during Year	No. of Children who Attended during Year	New Patients		Total Attendances		Average Attendance per Session	
			under 1 Year of Age	1-5 Years of Age	under 1 Year of Age	1-5 Years of Age	under 1 Year of Age	1-5 Years of Age
PUDSEY	102	475	183	16	2140	782	21	8
FARSLEY	49	319	115	7	1628	666	33	14
CALVERLEY	51	169	48	7	615	652	12	13
HORSFORTH	52	286	100	7	1743	773	33	15
RAWDON	52	244	65	11	1089	1025	21	20
YEADON	50	322	96	26	1049	1025	21	20
GUISELEY	52	265	98	9	1568	734	30	14

2. Day Nurseries.

The demand for day nursery accommodation continues and apart from casual absence due to sickness, all the day nurseries have been fully used and have considerable waiting lists. Children in the age range 0-5 years are admitted, and the following categories are eligible for admission:—

The child whose mother is ill or having a baby.

The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.

Children of parents who cannot find suitable homes, or are living in overcrowded and/or insanitary dwellings.

The child of the widow who must educate and support her family.

Children of mothers engaged in essential industries.

The nurseries are recognised by the Ministries of Health and Education as training centres for students for the certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board.

All the children attending the nurseries are medically examined monthly, and diphtheria immunisation is also carried out when necessary.

Name of Day Nursery	Average Daily Attendance during Year	
	0—2	2—5
PROVIDENCE HOUSE, STANNINGLEY	13	18
SUNNYBANK AVENUE, HORSFORTH	7	23
WHACKHOUSE LANE, YEADON	8	21
OXFORD ROAD, GUISELEY ..	6	22

3. Premature Infants.

Special equipment, for use in the nursing of premature babies at home, is stationed at the Pudsey Ambulance Depot from which it can be delivered to the home at any time, day or night, at the request of a doctor or midwife. The Relief Midwife has attended a special course of instruction in the care of premature babies at the Sorrento Maternity Home, Birmingham, and arrangements have been made for her to be notified of all premature births in order that she can advise and assist the domiciliary midwives as to their care.

Provision is made on the notification of birth card for the birth weight of the infant to be stated, and if it is 5½lbs. or less the infant is considered to be premature.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:—

PREMATURE BABIES, BORN DURING 1950 TO MOTHERS NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THE DIVISION.

	Born Dead			Died in first 24 hours			Died on 2nd to 7th day			Died on 8th to 28th day			Survived 28 days			TOTAL		
	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs. to 4 lbs.	4 lbs. to 5½ lbs.
Born at Home— PUDSEY ..								1						1	2	—	2	2
HORSFORTH ..																—	—	—
AIREBOROUGH..							1								3	1	—	3
Born in Private Nursing Home PUDSEY ..																		5
HORSFORTH ..		1				1									1	—	1	2
AIREBOROUGH..																—	—	—
Born in Maternity Home or Hospital PUDSEY ..	1	3	1	1	1	1		1		1					12	3	5	14
HORSFORTH ..		1		1				1					1		1	2	2	1
AIREBOROUGH..	1		2		1										13	1	1	15

4. Illegitimate Children.

The Health Visitors visit all unmarried mothers and their children to give any necessary help and advice. Effective co-operation exists between the Divisional Public Health office and the various statutory and voluntary bodies who may be concerned in dealing with the many social problems which these cases frequently present.

The County Council accept financial responsibility within prescribed limits for unmarried mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes.

The number of illegitimate live births in the Division during the year was as follows:—

	Illegitimate live births	Percentage of total live births
Pudsey M.B.	26	6%
Horsforth U.D.	9	5%
Airborough U.D.	13	3.5%

HEALTH VISITING.

Under Section 24 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, health visiting became, for the first time in its history, a statutory duty. The relevant section says: "It shall be a duty of every local health authority to make provision in their area for the visiting of persons in their homes by visitors, to be called 'health visitors,' for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness and expectant or nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection." Previously the health visitor was mainly concerned with the welfare of mothers and young children under five years, and although this must continue to be an important part of her work, she is now also concerned with the promotion of health within the family as a unit, and the scope of her work has consequently been very considerably extended and broadened. An increasing part of her time is being devoted to the problems of the aged and the care and after care of patients discharged from hospital. She also attends at the Infant Welfare, Ante-Natal and School Clinics, and undertakes School Medical work.

During the year practical work was arranged in the Division for health visitor students who are taking the course of training, arranged jointly by the County Council and the University of Leeds, for the Health Visitor's Certificate.

Details of the Health Visitors' work are given below:—

	Visits to Expectant Mothers	Visits to Infants under 1 Year		Visits to Infants 1-5 Years		Other Visits
		1st Visits	Others	1st Visits	Others	
Pudsey M.B. ..	218	490	3161	38	6959	1341
Horsforth U.D. ..	70	201	490	13	883	750
Aireborough U.D. ..	227	386	1318	32	2906	1431
TOTALS ..	515	1077	4969	83	10748	3522

HOME NURSING.

The Home Nursing Service continues to fill a most pressing need in view of the shortage of hospital beds especially for the aged chronic sick, and the early discharge of patients from hospital owing to the pressure on hospital accommodation.

Very close and effective liaison is maintained with general practitioners and the various hospitals in relation to this service.

Each nurse has under her care articles of equipment for loan to patients who are being nursed at home. Large articles of equipment such as wheel chairs, etc. are stored at the Divisional Public Health Office, and are available for loan to patients as required. The existing equipment is at present being augmented and will eventually be very comprehensive in range.

The work performed by the Home Nurses during the year is as follows:—

	Number of visits made during Year	Number of cases attended during year
Pudsey M.B.	13,242	527
Horsforth U.D.	5,475	278
Aireborough U.D.	10,956	484

HOME HELP SERVICE.

There has been a steady expansion of this service in the Division during the year.

We have fortunately been able to recruit a sufficient number of suitable Home Helps, except in the Borough of Pudsey, where there is a considerable demand by industry for female labour, and at the end of the year 36 Home Helps (15 whole-time and 21 part-time) had been enrolled for duty in the Divisional area.

The number of cases provided with a Home Help and the classification of the cases is as follows:—

	CASES PROVIDED WITH DOMESTIC HELP DURING YEAR						Total
	Illness (Excluding Aged)	Lying-in	Expectant Mothers	Mental Defective	Aged	Children of Pre-School or School Age	
Pudsey M.B.	35	40	5	1	36	2	119
Horsforth U.D.	10	28	2	—	23	—	63
Aireborough U.D.	42	61	5	2	35	1	146
Total Cases	87	129	12	3	94	3	328
Total Hours Worked ..	10,106½	9,831¾	752	548½	14,121¼	288	35,648

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Miss E. Buck, one of the County Council's Mental Health Social Workers, undertakes duties in connection with the supervision and training of mentally defective persons in the Division, who are under statutory supervision, guardianship or on licence from Institutions. She is also concerned with the aftercare of persons discharged from Mental Hospitals although little work has been done in this direction, as this is mainly carried out by the social worker attached to the local Mental Hospital.

Miss M. Moxon, Home Teacher, undertakes the training of defectives in their own homes.

Arrangements have been made with the Leeds Mental Health Service for children who have been reported to the Local Health Authority as ineducable and who are living at home, to attend daily at the West Leeds Occupation Centre, Armley Grange, Stanningley Road, Leeds.

The Duly Authorised Officer whose duty it is to take initial proceedings for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, is Mr. J. Rollisson, Divisional Welfare Office, Bradford.

**PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES AS ON THE 1st
JANUARY, 1951.**

	PUDSEY		HORSFORTH		AIRE- BOROUGH		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I.								
Number of Ascertained Mental Defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with":—								
(a) On Licence from Institutions								
Under 16 yrs. of age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 16 yrs. of age	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom)								
Under 16 yrs. of age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 16 yrs. of age	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	3
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)								
Under 16 yrs. of age	7	5	8	2	3	3	18	10
Over 16 yrs. of age	6	5	6	4	7	5	19	14
Number of cases included in (b) and (c) above awaiting removal to an Institution	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Number of Mental Defectives not at present "subject to be dealt with", but over whom some form of voluntary supervision is maintained:								
Under 16 yrs. of age	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Over 16 yrs. of age	—	3	—	—	3	1	3	4
Number of Mental Defectives receiving training:—								
(a) In Occupation Centres								
Under 16 yrs. of age	1	—	5	1	2	2	8	3
Over 16 yrs. of age	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
(b) At home	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	4
II.								
OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES KNOWN TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY.								
(a) Number who have given birth to children during 1950								
(i) After marriage ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) While unmarried	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Number who have married during 1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Diphtheria immunisation and vaccination is the responsibility of the West Riding County Council as Local Health Authority, and is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special sessions held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children at 31st December, 1950, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1936) in the Division.								
Age at 31.12.50 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1950	1 1949	2 1948	3 1947	4 1946	5 to 9 1941-45	10 to 14 1936-40	Total under 15
Number Immu- nised in								
Pudsey M. B.	28	224	339	398	332	1904	1596	4821
Horsforth U. D.	3	82	144	144	118	840	1004	2335
Aireborough U.D.	4	169	263	281	196	1399	1256	3568
Estimated mid- year child pop- ulation — 1950. As supplied by the Registrar General.				Children under five		Children 5—14		
	Pudsey M. B.			2,440		3,769		
	Horsforth U. D.			1,097		1,618		
	Aireborough U. D.			2,206		3,616		

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE DIVISION (including temporary residents) during 1950.				TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO WERE GIVEN A SECONDARY OR REINFORCING INJECTION.	
Age at date of Final Injection			Total	During 1950.	
	Under 5.	5 to 14			
Pudsey M.B.	268	28	296	224	
Horsforth U.D.	123	15	138	93	
Aireborough U.D.	217	39	256	211	

Vaccination.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED(or re-vaccinated)DURING 1950.						
AGE at 31st DEC., 1950 i.e., born in years		Under 1 1950	1 to 4 1946 to 49	5 to 14 1936 to 45	15 or over Before 1936	Total
Number Vaccinated	Pudsey M.B.	74	67	11	8	160
	Horsforth U.D.	42	30	23	16	111
	Aireborough U.D.	58	39	10	14	121
Number Re-vaccinated	Pudsey M.B.	—	—	5	28	33
	Horsforth U.D.	—	—	11	25	36
	Aireborough U.D.	—	1	6	34	41

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

1. Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools in the Division during the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Periodic Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

Entrants	888
Second age group	393
Third age group	683

Total 1964

Number of other Periodic Inspections ... 258

Grand Total ... 2222

Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections 275

Number of Re-inspections 329

Total 604

2. Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Return of Defects	Total individual pupils
Entrants	16	55	70
Second age group	41	20	55
Third age group	45	47	89
Total (prescribed groups) ..	102	122	214
Other Periodic Inspections..	11	21	31
GRAND TOTAL	113	143	245

3. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease (1)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Number of Defects		Number of Defects	
	Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring- ing treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requir- ing treatment (5)
Skin	6	22	2	—
Eyes a. Vision ..	113	30	14	6
b. Squint ..	2	6	1	—
c. Other ..	2	1	1	1
Ears a. Hearing ..	1	5	2	1
b. Otitis Media	—	2	—	2
c. Other ..	2	3	—	—
Nose or throat ..	59	174	13	16
Speech	1	12	3	1
Cervical glands ..	—	7	—	—
Heart and circulation	—	20	—	5
Lungs	—	7	—	15
Developmental				
a. Hernia ..	—	6	—	—
b. Other ..	—	8	—	—
Orthopaedic				
a. Posture ..	36	37	—	2
b. Flat foot ..	29	17	1	3
c. Other ..	5	4	—	—
Nervous system				
a. Epilepsy ..	—	1	—	—
b. Other ..	—	1	—	—
Psychological				
a. Development	—	2	—	—
b. Stability ..	—	1	—	—
Other.. ..	—	29	—	3

4. Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspect'd	A. (GOOD)		B. (FAIR)		C. (POOR)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants ..	888	301	34%	556	63%	31	3%
Second age group ..	393	155	39%	223	57%	15	4%
Third age group ..	683	336	49%	334	49%	13	2%
Other Periodic Inspections	258	99	38%	157	61%	2	1%
Total ..	2222	891	40%	1270	57%	61	3%

5. Infestation with Vermin.

- (i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons 22470
- (ii) Total number of **individual** pupils found to be infested 462
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) 5
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) 2

6. Minor Ailment Clinics.

	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year 1950
(a) Skin—	
Ringworm: Scalp	—
Body	3
Scabies	—
Impetigo	8
Other skin diseases	402
Eye Diseases (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint)	38
Ear, Nose and Throat Defects	83
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	606
	—
TOTAL	1140
(b) Total number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinics	3116

7. Ophthalmic Clinics.

No. of sessions held during year	37
No. of cases dealt with:	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	433
Other conditions	4
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	294

8. Orthopaedic Clinic.

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year ...	17	17
No. of individual patients referred ...	60	72
Total number of attendances	107	95
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	93	170
Total number of attendances	1649	2082

9. Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during the year	10	10
No. of individual children referred ...	18	221
No. of above:		
(a) referred for operative treatment	10	113
(b) who obtained operative treat- ment	10	93
(c) treated at school clinics	3	29
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	18	185

